Product Datasheet

Glutaminase Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49063

Package Size: #49063-1 50ul #49063-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

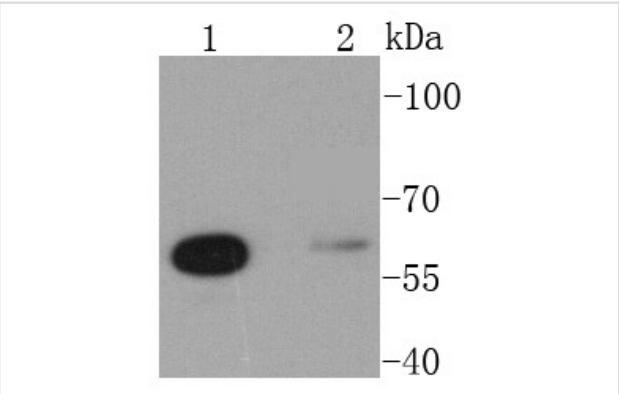
Description

Product Name	Glutaminase Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SN68-09
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	AAD20 antibody DKFZp686O15119 antibody FLJ10358 antibody GAC antibody GAM antibody GLS antibody GLS1 antibody GLSK_HUMAN antibody Glutaminase C antibody Glutaminase kidney isoform antibody Glutaminase phosphate activated antibody K-glutaminase antibody KGA antibody KIAA0838 antibody L-glutamine amidohydrolase antibody mitochondrial antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O94925
Uniprot	O94925
GeneID	2744;
Calculated MW	65 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

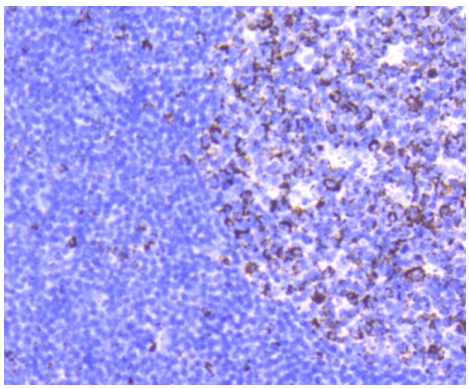
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:50-1:200

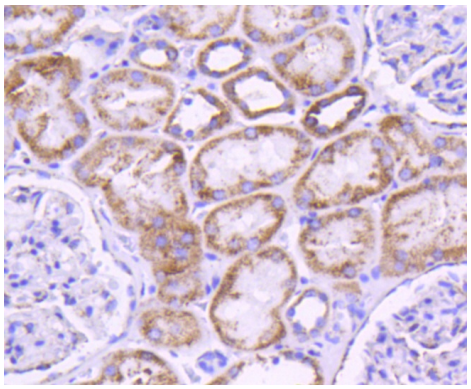
Images



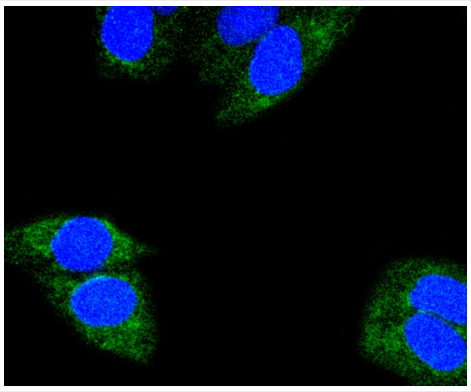
Western blot analysis of Glutaminase on different lysates using anti-Glutaminase antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Hela Lane 2: 293



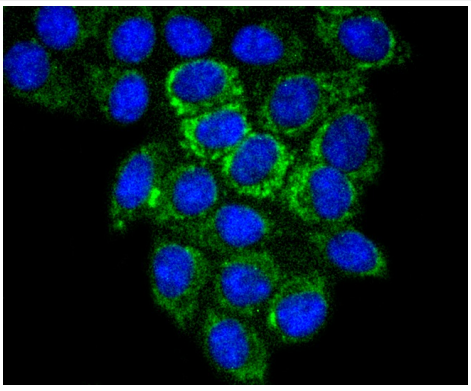
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Glutaminase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-Glutaminase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining Glutaminase in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Glutaminase in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

Glutamine is an important molecule involved in several cellular functions, including nitrogen and carbon transport, hepatic urea synthesis, renal ammoniagenesis, and gluconeogenesis. Glutamine is catabolized by either the liver-type (LGA) or kidney-type (KGA) glutaminase. KGA is mitochondrial specific protein whose expression in kidney is increased during metabolic acidosis. This process is mediated by an 8-base AU-sequence in KGA that functions as a pH-response element. The human KGA gene maps to chromosome 2, and produces three isoforms, designated KGA, GAC, and GAM, by alternative splicing. KGA is synthesized as a cytosolic protein that is transported to the mitochondria as an intermediate protein, and is further cleaved into the KGA isoform and the GAC isoform. The processing of the GAM isoform is unclear. The KGA isoform is abundant in brain and kidney, while the GAC isoform is principally expressed in cardiac muscle and pancreas. The GAM isoform is solely expressed in cardiac and

skeletal muscle.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only